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NEWS

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International Meeting on MEDLARS Policies

NLM Director Martin M. Cummings, M.D., invited the directors of foreign institutions which have MEDLARS centers, as well as the directors of the centers themselves, to participate in a policy-level meeting at the Library, May 15-16.

NLM now has eight bilateral *quid-pro-quo* agreements for MEDLARS centers with Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the World Health Organization. Technical meetings and workshops with representatives from NLM and the European centers have been held previously to discuss operating programs and problems. This, however, was the first opportunity for discussions at the policy level.

The scope of the meeting encompassed these four areas: existing bilateral *quid-pro-quo* arrangements (usually MEDLARS tapes in exchange for indexing services) from both NLM and foreign center perspectives; assessment of operating experience and current performance, needs, and policy issues; the availability of MEDLINE and MEDLARS II; and the potential for future international cooperation.

Chairmanship of the sessions was shared both by NLM representatives -- Dr. Cummings, Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, NLM Deputy Director, and Miss Mary Corning, Special Assistant to the Director -- and by foreign center representatives -- Dr. Sune Bergstrom of Sweden and Dr. H. T. Hookway of the United Kingdom. Presentations were made by Dr. Joseph Leiter, Associate Director for Library Operations, who spoke on basic NLM/foreign center relationships from an NLM perspective, and Miss Corning, who offered a comparative summary of the centers' operational arrangements and experience, based on statements recently submitted by each center. Mr. Davis B. McCarn, Acting Associate Director for Science Communications and Computer Engineering Services, and Dr. Henry M. Kissman, Associate Director for Specialized Information Services, also addressed the group to acquaint participants with their current programs and plans for later development.

The meeting was judged both important and timely, because there are now a number of centers which have been operational long enough to have gained valuable experience and to have developed some independent activity in specialized services and vocabulary and systems development. Moreover, NLM has established

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
NEWS

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the first operational phases of its MEDLARS II development -- namely, the on-line MEDLINE system, which will be the basic retrieval system ultimately replacing MEDLARS I operations. During the next 18 to 24 months, NLM will extend and apply the capabilities of its retrieval system and develop the software to build MEDLARS II data bases. Dr. Cummings noted NLM's responsibility to share the status of these developments with non-U.S. MEDLARS centers, and to explore potential mechanisms for future cooperation.

Conclusions reached during the sessions may be summarized as follows: enhanced medical research, education, and health care are the motivating forces for improving information handling and biomedical communications; new systems are developed to provide equal and more timely access to medical information for the user; and future cooperation will depend more intimately on the selection and quality of information, with technology no longer the principal constraint.

The participants made a number of recommendations in the general areas of regional coverage (determination of extent, operational agreements, etc.); elimination of duplicate effort; interchange of information and people; technical cooperation and coordination in the fields of *MeSH* terms and journal selection; systems cooperation; and search programs. It was agreed that bilateral arrangements between NLM and each non-U.S. center should be continued because of the diversity of organization and management among the various countries; where two or more countries share a common approach, a multilateral arrangement might be considered.

Finally, participants recommended the establishment of an International Policy Advisory Group to meet periodically and examine policy issues. The composition of the present group was judged most satisfactory because it included policy-level representatives accompanied by technical managers to ensure examination of those technical considerations with policy implications. The fall of 1973 or the spring of 1974 were tentatively selected for the next meeting, with "The Sharing of Resources" as a suggested theme -- i.e., scientific substance and utilization of technology, rather than technology itself, as the basic ingredients for international cooperation.

A one-day session was scheduled after the policy meeting, to enable the technical personnel to exchange detailed information on both NLM and foreign center developments.

The foreign centers were represented by the following: Australia -- Mr. Denis Richardson, Assistant National Librarian, National Library of Australia, and

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Mr. John Vaughan, Director, MEDLARS Center, National Library of Australia; Canada -- Dr. Jack E. Brown, Chief Librarian, National Science Library, National Research Council of Canada, and Mrs. Ann D. Nevill, Canadian MEDLARS Service, National Science Library, National Research Council of Canada; France -- Dr. Duplan, Scientific Director, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM), and Dr. J. Zeraffa, MEDLARS Project Officer, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM); Germany -- Mr. H. Theisel, Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health, and Dr. Rolf Fritz, Director, MEDLARS Center, Deutsches Institut fur Medizinische, Dokumentation and Information (DIMDI); Japan -- Mr. Yukio Yamamoto, Executive Director, The Japan Information Center for Science and Technology (JICST); Sweden -- Dr. Sune Bergstrom, Rektor, Karolinska Institutet, and Dr. Gunvor Svartz-Malmberg, Biomedical Documentation Center, Karolinska Institutet; United Kingdom -- Dr. H. T. Hookway, Assistant Under Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science and Dr. A. J. Harley, Director, U.K. MEDLARS Service, National Lending Library for Science and Technology; World Health Organization -- Dr. E. Braga*, Director, Division of Education & Training, and Mr. H. A. Izant, Chief Librarian, MEDLARS Project Officer.

*Represented by: Mr. E. R. Lannon, Chief of Administration, Pan American Health Organization.

Pacific Basin, University of Hawaii, to be Linked by Satellite

The Library's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications has awarded a contract to the University of Hawaii for a project to link ground stations in Micronesia, American Samoa, and the Pacific Trust Territory to each other, and to the major medical, educational, and library resources of the University. The link will be effected through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration satellite, ATS-I, in synchronous orbit over the Pacific Ocean.

The emphasis of the project is different from that of the emergency medical communication system established in Alaska and utilizing the satellite (*News*, January 1972, etc.) The Pacific experiment is to develop a plan for operation and implementation of a pilot medical and library exchange network incorporating demonstrations of both professional consultations and library exchanges. The first two ground terminals will be placed on Truk, in the hospital which is the principal health facility in the Trust Territory, and on Saipan.

Populations in the Pacific Basin are often small and separated by great distances. Technically based services such as medicine and medical education are difficult to maintain at acceptable levels because of poor or non-existent backup information systems. Library resources are limited, and effective sharing of information and collections is almost impossible with communications now available. It is hoped that the provision of two-way, real-time communication facilities will materially improve these conditions, as well as furnishing much-needed medical consultation.

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Since April 1971, the University of Hawaii has operated a pilot network linking the Hilo College and Manoa Campuses of the University. The two-way communication system transmits voice, teletype, and facsimile between inexpensive ground stations via the ATS-I satellite. Regular exchange between libraries has been successfully demonstrated. Experience gained in operating this network will be extended to medical applications in remote locations of the Pacific area. Principal investigator for the project is Professor John Bystrom of the University's Department of Speech Communication.

NLM Division Chief Honored by Fellows

Dr. John B. Blake, Chief, History of Medicine Division, was installed as President of the American Association for the History of Medicine at the 45th annual meeting in Montreal, Canada, May 3-6, 1972.

Other members of the NLM staff attending the meeting were NLM Director, Martin M. Cummings, M.D.; Peter D. Olch, M.D., a member of the Association's council and of the Program Committee; Dr. James Cassedy, also a council member, who presided over a session of the meeting; and Manfred J. Waserman.

NLM Joins National Cataloging Program

The National Library of Medicine is now a participant in the Library of Congress' Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program, following the recent signing of a Memorandum of Agreement by NLM Director Dr. Martin M. Cummings, and Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress.

The objectives of the CIP program, which encompasses most U.S. trade publications, are to reduce the cost of cataloging in the Nation's libraries and to increase the availability of bibliographic data by providing publishers with cataloging data for publication in their books. The CIP program began at the Library of Congress in July 1971, initially funded in part by the Council on Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities. At the start, 27 publishers were involved; by April 1972, 185 publishers (12 medical) were participating.

The joint program ensures the dissemination and distribution of LC and NLM cataloging data for books at an early stage in their manufacture, through MARC tapes, NLM semiweekly proof sheets, and the books themselves. LC and NLM catalog cards will be available before publication of the book cataloged, and each CIP book will contain NLM and LC cataloging data when it is published.

Medical Organizations Support Photocopy

Following the report, on February 16, 1972, of Commissioner James F. Davis of the U.S. Court of Claims on the copyright infringement suit brought by Williams & Wilkins, medical publishers, against the Federal Government (*News*, March 1972), several medical societies have published affirmations of their support of present library photocopying practices.

The May issue of the *Journal of Medical Education* includes the following statement in its masthead: "*Copyright* 1972 by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

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All material subject to this copyright may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of scientific or educational advancement." In the April 1972 *Bulletin* of the AAMC, the following statement is quoted from a letter written by Association President John A. D. Cooper to Williams & Wilkins: "The Association vigorously opposes any action which would tax or otherwise inhibit the free dissemination of information necessary to scientific investigation." Dr. Cooper also said that the publishers' proposal to levy an "annual license fee" for photocopying material would prove costly and unworkable. "Your solution would virtually halt the flow of scientific information in small professional and personal libraries....But most significantly, your proposal would inflate the already skyrocketing overhead costs which so greatly wither the shrinking research dollar."

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* for June 5, 1972, carries a statement similar to the *Journal of Medical Education's* in the copyright portion of its masthead. An accompanying editorial states, in part, that "the American Medical Association....reaffirms its belief in the right of the scientific and scholarly communities to gain access to the intellectual resources of this country. Toward this end, the Association reiterates its position that the scientific community may continue to reproduce single copies from AMA scientific publications."

Child Health Care Featured in Exhibit

"Swill Milk" -- Death dipping out contaminated milk to the poor in the streets. Wood engraving after Thomas Nast, Harpers Weekly, August 17, 1878.

"Miniature adult" is how a child was long regarded--physically, if not mentally. This attitude profoundly influenced traditional approaches to problems of child health. How the "miniature adult" concept was transformed to our current approach to health care for infants and children is the subject of an exhibit in the lobby of the Library. "The Emergence of Modern Child Health Care in America" treats the years from 1873 to 1931 as crucial for this transition.

Recognition by the medical establishment of a new and different approach to problems of child health was signalled by the American Medical Association's establishment in 1873 of a Section on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children and, in 1880, of a Section on Pediatrics. Thus, these two dates lead the chronology (prepared by Manfred Waserman, of NLM's History of Medicine Division) which is prominently displayed in the exhibit.

Four cases are devoted, respectively, to early [pre-1873] child health work; child health and the public school; pioneer steps in the care of the crippled child; and child health in the public health movement.

In addition to portrait-photographs of many trail-blazers in the field, other subjects treated graphically in the exhibit are the campaign for "clean milk,"

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the introduction of school lunches, and legislation for the care and treatment of crippled and deformed children. A "toothbrush drill" in a New York City elementary school was photographed in about 1910; other photographs depict the physical examination of school children during the early years of this century.

A central display case contains material on "The Federal Contribution to Child Health," such as the bill establishing the Children's Bureau in 1912, and the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act of 1921 (the first legislation allocating Federal dollars to the States for maternal and infant care). Flanking the entrance to the History of Medicine Division are two cases, one containing periodicals and serials relating to child health, the other displaying significant monographs in pediatrics published from 1873 to 1931. The Library has published an illustrated brochure dealing with the subject of the exhibit.

"The Development of Modern Child Health Care in America" will be on display in the lobby from June 5 to September 22, 1972. Visitors are welcome during the Library's regular hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday (closed Sundays).

New History of Medicine Publications

The Superintendent of Documents has announced prices for two new publications from NLM's History of Medicine Division:

A Catalogue of Incunabula and Sixteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine -- First Supplement. Price: $2.75 ($3.45 foreign); GPO Classification No. HE 20.3614:Si9/Supp.1. Compiled by Peter Krivatsy, Ph.D., this 51-page, casebound volume lists 27 incunabula and 272 sixteenth century books. It supplements *A Catalogue of Incunabula and Manuscripts in the Army Medical Library* (1950), prepared by Dorothy M. Schullian and Francis E. Sommer, and *A Catalogue of Sixteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine* (1967), compiled by Richard J. Durling. The former, published by Henry Schuman, Inc., New York, is out of print. The *Catalogue of Sixteenth Century Books* is available from the Superintendent of Documents for $5.25 ($6.55 foreign); GPO Classification No. FS 2.209:Si9.

Bibliography of the History of Medicine, 1964-1969. Price: $12.00 ($15.00 foreign); GPO Classification No. HE 20.3615.5. (In press, scheduled to appear by August 1, but may be ordered now.) This cumulative volume, which covers material published from 1964 through 1969, is the fifth of its series. It includes and supersedes the material contained in the four annual bibliographies which preceded it; it also introduces citations to several thousand additional articles and monographs which have been indexed since the appearance of Bibliography Number 4 (1968).

Note: In ordering from the Superintendent of Documents (U.S.G.P.O., Washington, D. C. 20402), be sure to (1) include remittance, (2) send a separate order for each title requested, and (3) include full title, price, and GPO classification number.

NMAC Deputy Director Appointed

Dr. George E. Mitchell has been named Deputy Director of the Library's National Medical Audiovisual Center in Atlanta, effective July 1. For the past year, Dr. Mitchell has served as Chief, Office of Audiovisual Educational Development, in the Bureau of Health Manpower Education. The Office is based at the NMAC facility. Concurrently with his duties as Deputy Director, he will continue to serve in his present position with Audiovisual Educational Development.

Dr. Mitchell came to Atlanta in 1967 as a Regional Dental Consultant for the Division of Dental Health. Earlier he had been assigned to the Division's headquarters in Bethesda, serving in a number of capacities including, from 1965-67, Associate Director for Operations. In 1971 he received the PHS Meritorious Service Medal.

Dr. Mitchell received a D.M.D. degree from the University of Alabama School of Dentistry in 1954, and an M.P.H. degree in 1960 from the University of Michigan School of Public Health.

NLM Regents' Chairman Delivers Shattuck Lecture

In order to develop the finest health care system in the world, the Chairman of the NLM Board of Regents has called for the same "strong bipartisan support" of programs and resources that has been accorded the Department of Defense since World War II.

"The health care of the American people is too important to become entangled in partisan politics," Dr. William G. Anlyan, Duke University's Vice President for Health Affairs, told members of the Massachusetts Medical Society in Boston on May 31. "The time span to achieve an optimum system may extend beyond the dominance of any one party. Therefore, a blueprint that can be supported by both parties is required."

Dr. Anlyan delivered the society's annual Shattuck Lecture in the form of an open letter to President Nixon and the Democratic nominee, entitled, "Will Partisan Politics Determine the Nature and Quality of Health Care?"

Single copies of the bibliographies listed below are available (without charge) from the Literature Search Program, Reference Section, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. They should be requested by number and title. Please do not use interlibrary loan forms.

A complete list of the Literature Searches presently available may be obtained from the above address. (This list also appears monthly within the introductory pages of *Index Medicus* and the *Monthly Bibliography of Medical Reviews*.).

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New Literature Searches

L.S. No.	Title
72-3	Medical care in developing countries. (Supplement to LS 70-11) January 1970 - April 1972. (400 citations)
72-4	Hexachlorophene. January 1969 - March 1972. (130 citations)
72-5	Medicine and health in China. January 1969 - March 1972. (173 citations)
72-6	Drug therapy for hyperkinetic children. January 1969 - March 1972. (64 citations)
72-7	Sickle cell anemia - diagnosis, pathology, complications and therapy. January 1969 - April 1972. (339 citations)
72-8	Vitamin C and the common cold January 1969 - April 1972. (25 citations)
72-9	Electrical safety and hazards in the hospital. January 1969 - March 1972. (102 citations)
72-10	Audio-visual aids in the teaching of medicine. January 1969 - April 1972. (74 citations).
72-11	Audio-visual aids in the teaching of nursing. January 1969 - April 1972. (46 citations).
72-12	Audio-visual aids in the teaching of dentistry. January 1969 - April 1972. (52 citations)
72-13	Audio-visual aids in the teaching of allied health occupations. January 1969 - April 1972. (39 citations)
72-14	Sickle cell anemia - epidemiologic, genetic, social, legal and ethical aspects. January 1969 - May 1972. (116 citations)

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